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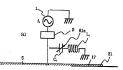
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(21)出顧番号	特順平9-364442	(71)出廣人 395003523	
(22) 出顧日	平成9年(1997)12月17日	株式会社フロンテック 宮城県仙台市泉区明通三 F目31番地	
		(71)出職人 000010098	
		アルプス電気株式会社 東京都大田区場谷大塚町1番 / 号	
		(71)出顧人 000206041	
		大見 忠弘	
		宮城県仙台市青葉区米ケ袋2-1-I 301	7-
		(74)代理人 弁理士 福森 久夫	
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 プラズマ処理装置

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 使用する周波数に応じて共振回路を取り替え る必要がなく、また、共振回路を取り替えることなくチ ャンパクリーニングを行うことができ、しかも、ベロー ズを用いずともチャンバ内のプラズマクリーニングが可 能であるプラズマ処理装置を提供すること。

【解決手段】 処理室60内にプラズマ励起電極4とサ セプタ電極8とを設け、サセプタ電極8上に載置した被 処理物16の表面を前記プラズマ励起電極4とサセプタ 電極8との間に発生させたプラズマにより処理する際、 少なくともサセプタ電極8および処理室10からなる立 体回路と直列共振させてプラズマ励起電極4とサセプタ 電極8との間にプラズマを閉じ込ませ、プラズマクリー ニングする際、前記立体回路と並列共振させてプラズマ を処理室60内に拡散させる共振回路 (バンドエリミネ ータ)61bを設けている。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 処理室内にアラズマ励起電像とサセブタ電船とを設け、該サセブタ電船上に載電した被処理物の表面を輸売する場面であっての開電像とサセプの電船との間に発生させたアラズマにより処理する際、少なくとも前記サセブラスで動な電路とからなる立体回路と直列共振させてアラスで動な機とサロデル電路との間に対ってを開い返せ、アラズマクリーニングする際、前記立体回路と並列共振させてアラスマを処理室内に並続させる場所の影響が表面と同様に対しているとを特別と対していることを特徴とする需求項1「高に対していることを特徴とする需求項1「高に対していることを特徴とする需求項1「高に対していることを特徴とする需求項1「高に対していることを特徴とする需求項1「高級のアラスで処理を通

【請求項3】 前記共振回路が前記処理室の二点以上と 接続し、かつこれら接続点が前記サセアタ電極に対し略 対称な位置であることを特徴とする請求項2記載のアラ ズマ処理整置

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はプラズマ処理装置に係る。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来、プラズマ処理装置としては図11 に示すものが知られている。

【0003】従来のプラズマ処理装置は、高層波電源1 とプラズマ励起電極4との間に整合回路が介在している。整合回路はこれら高層波電源1とプラズマ励起電極 4との間のインビーダンスの整合を得るための回路である。

【0004】高周波電源1からの高周波電力は整合回路 を通して給電板3によりプラズマ励起電極4へ供給される。

【0005】これら整合回路および給電板3は導電体からなるハウジング21により形成されるマッチングボックス2内に収納されている。

[0006] プラマで加電艦 (カソード電極) 4の下 には、参数の孔7が形成されているシャーフアレートラ が設けられており、プラスで励起電角セシャアープレートラ ス等人等17分数では、カン建入を17分数で みまれたガスは、シャワープレートラの孔7を介してチャンパ塩10により形成されたサネンパ塩の 10により形成されたチャンパ塩10により形成されたチャンパ塩10により形成されたチャンパ塩10とアラスで動起電程 (カソード電路) 4とを建設する絶縁作である。また、 建筑系の図れど時間とする。

【0007】一方、チャンバ電60内には基板16を載 載しプラズで励起電極ともなるウエハサセアタ(サセア 夕電像)8が設けられておりその周囲にはサセプタシー ルド12が設けられている。ウエハサセフタ8及びサセ プタシールド12はベローズ11により上下動可能とな っており、プラズマ励起電極4,8間の距離の調整ができる。

【0008】ウエハサセプタ8には、マッチングボック ス14内に収納された整合回路を介して第2の高周波電 源15が接続されている。

【0009】なお、チャンバとサセプタシールド12と は直流的に同電位となっている。

【0010】図11において61a,61bは共振回路 でありパンドエリミネータあるいはフィルタとして作用 する。

【0011】例えば、プラズマ励起電極4には $t_1=1$ 3.56MHzの高周波電力を供給し、サセプタ電極8には $t_2=1$ 00MHzの高周波電力を供給する場合を考える。

【0012】サセプタ電極8に用いられるバンドエリミネータ61bは図11に示すようにLCの直列回路であ

### $2\pi f_2 = 1 / (L_2C_2)^{1/2}$

としておくと f.o.共振開放数で値列共振状態となりインピーゲンスが極小となり、f.o.高階波のみ選択して サセプマ電路を収拾することができ、プラズマはプラ ズマ励起電極 4 とサセプウ電路8 との間に閉じむめられた状態で発生させることができる。なお、f.i=13. 5位 MR C に対してはほとんど完全にサセプタ電路は アースに埋接される。

【0013】図12に他の従来のプラズマ処理装置を示す。

【0014】図12に示すプラズマ処理装置ではシャワープレートは使用されておらず、プラズへ側起電管であるカソード電框とクエンパサング多とか値接対向している。カゲード電極4の裏面周囲にはシールド20が設けられている。他の点は図11に示すプラズマ処理装置と同様の構成を着している。

【0015】従来のアラズマ処理装置においては、バンドエリミネータのインビーゲンスは、アラズマをアラズマ動局電極4とサセアタ電極8との間に効率よく閉じこめて発生者をも目的で設計されている。すなわち、主に成膜を効率よく行うべく固定的に設計されている。

【0016】ところで、成膜時とは異なり、チャンパの クリーニングを行う場合にはプラズマはチャンパ全体に 広げて発生させることが哲生し、その際には活迹数す。 に対するインピーグンスは個大点となるようにするこ とが好ましい、すなわち、並列共振状態とすることが好ま としい、

【0017】また、f2の値として上記した100MH z以外の周波数を用いたい場合もある。

【0018】しかるに、従来のプラズマ処理装置ではバンドエリミネータのインピーダンスは使用する周波数に合わせて固定的に設計されているため、チャンバのクリーニングを行いたい場合や別の周波数を用いたい場合に

はバンドエリミネータを別異のものに取り替えてから行 わざるを得なかった。

[0019]

【現明が解決しようとする思題】 本発明は、従来技術の 有する問題点を解決し、使用する開放数に助じてバンド エリミネーラを取り替える必要のないアラズへ処理装置 を提供することを目的とする。また、バンドエリミネー を表してきることをくキャンパクリーニンツを持っ とかできるアラズマ処理装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0020]

【雑題を解決するための手段】本発明のアラズマ処理装 直は、処理室内にアラズで励起電をとサビアタ電影とを 設け、該サセアタ電影に変態とないた数型物の海面 部記プラズマ勝和電影とサセンタ電優との間に発生させた プラズマはより処理する際、少なくとも前記サセンタ電 係および処理室からなる立体回路と値列共振させてプラ ズマ版記電影とサセンタ電影との間にアラズマを閉じ込 ませ、プラズマのリニングする際、前記立体回路と並 発生、プラズマのリニングする際、前記立体回路と並 外共振させてプラズマを処理室内に放置させる共振回路 を設けたことを特徴とする。

【実施例】(実施例1)図1に実施例1に係るプラズマ 処理装置を示す。

【00221本発明のアラズで処理装置は、処理室60 内にアラズで励電器略4とサセアク電器を2を設け、サ アプ電器8上に製置した被処理約16の表間を創記 ラズで服息に軽幅2と対とサマ電器8との間に発生させた ラズで限点電器4とサセアク電器8との間に発生させた ラズで加速電路10からなる立体回と直列共開を返す。 ラズで加速電路4とサセアウ電器8との間にアラズでを 閉び込ませ、アラズマクリーニングする際、前立は中国 路と並列共振させてアラズマを処理室60内に放金さ 去共便回路(バンドエリミネータ)61bを設けてい る。

【0023】なお、本例では、アラズマ助起電低4個におけるバンドエリミネータ61 aにも可変コンデッサを使用レインビーグンスを可変開発的能としてある。ただ、バンドエリミネータ61 aは、主に周波数1:0高 周波電力がアラズマ励起電路4にのることを別止するトンドエリミネータ61 a自体は必ずしも設ける必要はなく、また、バンドエリミネータ61 aのインビーグンスを可変とすることも必ずしる必要はない。

【0024】また、本例ではバンドエリミネータ61b のサセプタ電極8への接続は対称の位置において複数の 点で行われている。

【0025】図1に示すパンドエリミネータは、図2に示すように、可変コンデンサが50~200pFの範囲において周波数がfd=40MHzのときにプラズマ処

理装置のインピーダンスが極小値をとるように設計して ある。

【0026】f。=40MHzの間波数の高周波電力を 高周波電源15からサセプタ電極8に供給して成膜を行 ったところプラズマはプラズマ励起電極4とサセプタ電 極8との間に閉じ込められていた。

100271 成職終了後、インピーゲンスが極大値となるように可能変において共振(並列技術)が生じるように可変コンデンによりて、の種を実えてチャンが生りた。のでは、かったり、サセアを指称とチャンが遅102mには寄生態度、が存在しまか、シャフト13にはそれに落生するに、が存在するためチャンがはそれに寄生するに、およびし、を有しており、これらがサモブ争職がよび必要認からなる立体問題を構成しており、全体の回路は図1(b)に示す回路と考え、この国際において、と変化させることにより並列共順を生じるせた、その結果アラズマはチャンバ沖全体に及んでいた。

【0028】 (実施例2) 図3に実施例2に係るプラズマ処理装置を示す。本例ではパンドエリミネータは61 b、61b' の2個を対称に2個設けてある。

日、01 の/2個で対応に2個設計である。 [0029] 本質では、複数側のバンドエリミネータ6 1b、61b'を設けてあり、また、バンドエリミネータ61bとバンドエリミネータ61bとは対称に設け であるため高関坡電力をサセナタ産をに対して開始することができる。他の点は実施例1と同様である。 [0030] (実施例3) 図4に実施例1と同様である。 で処理速電を示す、本例は、図1と示す従来例において、実施例2において示したパンドエリミネータ61 a、61a'と61b、61b'を設けた例である。他 の点は実施例1と同様である。

【0031】(実施例4)図5に実施例4に係プラズマ 処理装置を示す。図6は図5のサセプタ電極8近傍の拡 大図である。

【0032】本例のプラズマ処理装置は、実施例1に示した装置に加え、さらに、チャンバ盤10と、チャンバと直流的に同電位である電極のシールド12との間を金属プレート80a,80bにより交流的に短絡している。

[0033]本例のプラズマ処理装置においては、高周 該電力は、高階級位置1から同戦ケーブル、整合回路、 給電板3、プライで動起電板(カリード電路)はサービル との点は位果のプラスマ処理装置と同様であ る。一方、高開設電流の経路を考えた場合、電流はこれ らを介してプラスマ空間(チャンプ電板)8、シール ド12の水平板、金属プレート80。80、60、チャン パ盤10の底部10 b、チャンパ盤10の順盤10 aを 通る、その後、マッチングボックス2のハウジングを通 り、高関金電別、カアースに戻る [0034] 従来のフラズで処理装置においては、高周 該電流はシールド12の産産部を通っていた。基板16 のサイズが大きくなるとシールド12とキャン/海壁との海の距離が必然的によちくなる。シールド12とチャン/小環建10sとをそれぞれ流れる高周波電流向士により生しる相互イングクランスはその間の距離が少さなと大きくなり電力/海費が単は低下するため、従来のフラズで処理装置では大きなサイズの基板に対しては電力 消費効率は低くならざるを得なかった。

【0035】しかるに、本例に係るプラズマ処理装置で は、高順被電流は、シールド12の垂直部よりもチャン バ側壁10sに近い金属プレート80a、80bを通る ため相互インダクタンスの発生を著しく低減させ電力消 費効率を著しく高めることができる。

【0036】図5に示す装置では図11に示す装置より も電力消費効率は2倍近く向上させることができる。また、図5に示す装置ではかセアタインビーグンスの周波 数依存性が少ない。図5に示す装置のサセアタインビー グンスを図7に示す。

[0037] 図7からわかるように本例に係るプラズマ 処理装置ではサセプタインビーダンスは従来例に係るプ ラズマ処理装置より極めて小さくまた、原波数依存性が タない。図2と比べるとわかるように優小値を示す周波 数範囲が広い。

[0038] (東施例5) 図8に実施例5に係るアラズ ・ 東地門1 から実施例4まではアラネ ・ 東地門1 から実施例4まではアラネ ・ で加速電路4とサモアク電路62に高別後電力をは をはゆめる二階級節起タイアのアラズで処理処理である。 が、本例は、アラスマ励知電路4にのみ高周波電力を供 持する一周波励起タイアのアラズマ処理装置である。ま た、本例はバローズを設けていない例である。また、バ ンドエリミネータは一点接続されている。

【0039】他の点は実施例1ないし実施例4と同様である。本例でも、バンドエリミネータには可変コンデンサを設けているためサモブタ電路を容易がさせずとも可変コンデンサにより並列共振点を選択さればチャンバ (処理金)全体にアラズマを広げることができ、従って、ベローズをはすざともチャンパのクリーニングが可能となる。なお、実施例1から実施例4においてはベローズを設けてあるがチャンパクリーニングの次めにはベローズを使用せずともチャンパのクリーニングが可能である。

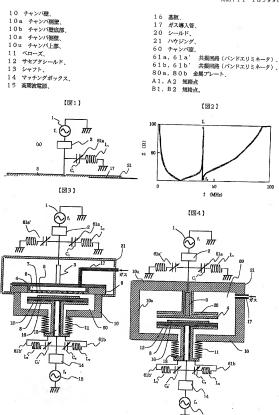
のプラズマ処理総関である。本例が実施側1と異なる点 は、パローズを設けていない点と、サセアタシルルド1 2をチャンパ壁10とを接続をせている点である。他の 点は実施例1と開家である。なお、上記実施例ではコン ドプウを可変とする場合を示したが、コイルを可変と て直列共振、並列共振を起こしてもよいことはいうまで もない。

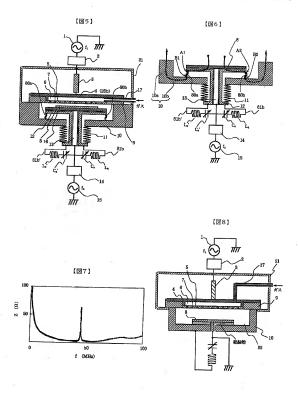
### [0042]

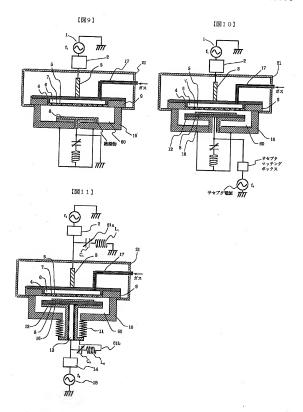
【発明の効果】本発明によれば、使用する周波数に応じてバンドエリミネータを取り替える必要のないフラズマ 処理機能を提供することを目的とする。また、バンドエ リミネータを取り替えることなくチャンパクリーニング を行うことができるアラズマ処理装置を提供することが できる。また、ベローズを用いずともチャンパ内のプラ ズマクリーニングが可能となる。

### 【図面の簡単な説明】

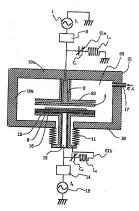
- 【図1】実施例1に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図である
- 【図2】図1のプラズマ処理装置の周波数とインビーダンスとの関係を示すグラフである。
- 【図3】実施例2に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図であ
- 【図4】実施例3に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図であ
  - 【図5】実施例4に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図であ
  - 【図6】図5のサセプタ電極近傍の拡大図である。
  - 【図7】図5のプラズマ処理装置の周波数とインピーダ ンスとの関係を示すグラフである。
  - 【図8】実施例5に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図である。
- 【図9】実施例6に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図である。 【図10】実施例7に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図で
- ある。 【図11】従来例に係るアラズマ処理装置の断面図であ
- る。 【図12】従来例に係るプラズマ処理装置の断面図であ
- 【符号の説明】
- 1 高周波電源、
- 2 マッチングボックス、3 給電板、
- 4 プラズマ励起電極 (カソード電極)、
- 5 シャワープレート、
- 6 空間、
- 7 孔、
- 8 プラズマ励起電極 (ウエハサセプタ、サセプタ電 板)
- 9 絶縁体.











### フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 仲野 陽

宮城県仙台市泉区明通3-31株式会社フロンテック内

(72)発明者 金 聖哲

宮城県仙台市泉区明通3-31株式会社フロ

ンテック内 (72)発明者 福田 航一

宮城県仙台市泉区明通3-31株式会社フロ

ンテック内

(72)発明者 笠間 泰彦

宮城県仙台市泉区明通3-31株式会社フロ

ンテック内 (72)発明者 小野 昭一

東京都大田区雪谷大塚町1番7号アルプス

電気株式会社内 (72)発明者 大見 忠弘

「元明者 大見 忠弘 宮城県仙台市青葉区米ケ袋2-1-17-

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### (54) PLASMA PROCESSING APPARATUS

(75) Inventors: Akira Nakano, Miyagi-ken; Sung Chul Klm, Kyongki-De, Kotchi Fukuda, Miyagi-ken; Tasuhiko Kasama, Miyagi-ken; Tadahiro Ohmi, Miyagi-ken; Shoichi Ono, Miyagi-ken, all of (PP)

- (73) Assignce: ALPS Electric Co., Ltd., Tokyo (JP)
- (\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 09/205,800
- (22) Filed: Dec. 4, 1998

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Primary Examiner-Mark F. Huff

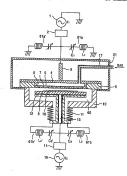
Assistant Examiner-Daborah Chacko-Davis

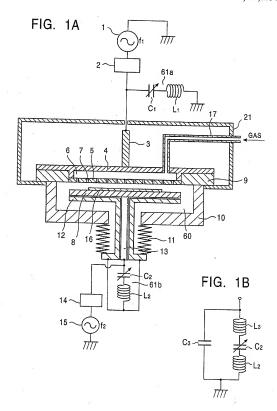
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione

### (57) ABSTRACT

A plasma processing apparatus is provided which does not require replacement of a band eliminator according to a frequency used, which is capable of performing chamber cleaning without replacing a resonance circuit, and which is capable of performing plasma cleaning of the inside of the chamber without using a bellows. The plasma processing apparatus includes a resonance circuit (band eliminator) for causing series resonance with a microwave circuit formed of at least a susceptor electrode and a processing chamber in order to trap plasma between a plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode when the surface of a workpiece placed on the susceptor electrode is processed by plasma generated between the plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode, which are provided inside the processing chamber; and for causing parallel resonance with the microwave circuit in order to diffuse plasma inside the processing chamber when performing plasma cleaning.

### 10 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets





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FIG. 2

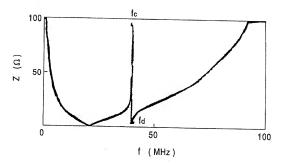


FIG. 3

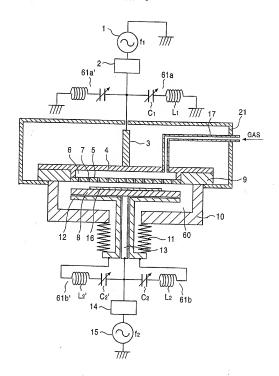


FIG. 4

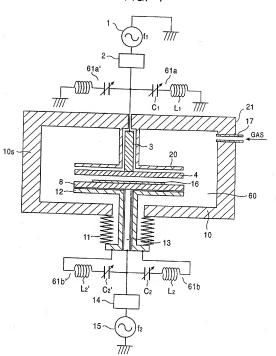


FIG. 5

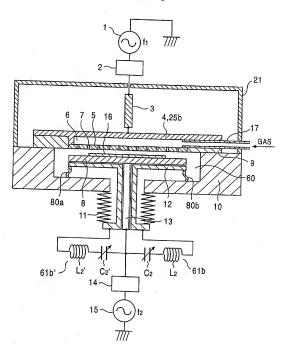
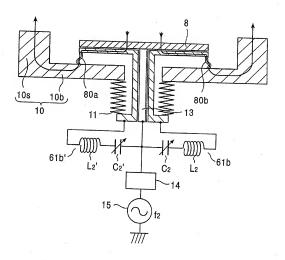


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

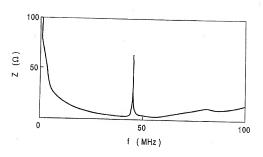


FIG. 8

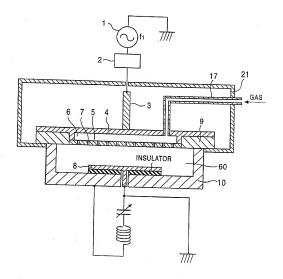


FIG. 9

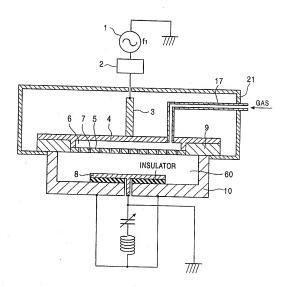


FIG. 10

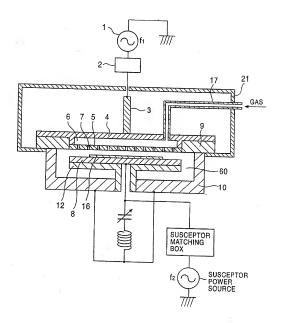
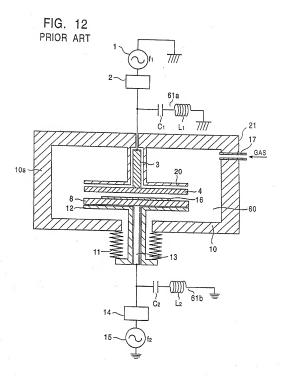


FIG. 11 PRIOR ART



### 2

### PLASMA PROCESSING APPARATUS

# BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a plasma processing apparatus.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

Hitherto, as a plasma processing apparatus, a plasma processing apparatus, as shown in PiO. II, has been known. 10 A conventional plasma processing apparatus has a matching circuit ground process between a high-frequency power source 1 and a placed between a high-frequency power circuit is a circuit for sold electrode 4. The matching circuit is a circuit for sold processing impedance matching between the high-frequence power source 1 and the plasma 15 excitation electrode.

The high-frequency power from the high-frequency power source 1 is supplied by a power-supply plate 3 to the plasma excitation electrode 4 through the matching circuit. The matching circuit is beyond the

The matching circuit is housed in a matching box and the power supply plate 3 is housed in a house 21.

A shower plate 5 having a number of hole. 7 formed therein is provided below the plasma excitation electrode (cathode electrode) 4, and a space 6 is formed by the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the shower plate 5. Ag size introduced in pipe 17 is provided in this space 6. Gas introduced from the gas introduced in pipe 17 is supplied through the form the gas introduced in pipe 17 is supplied through the place 18 into a chamber 60 formed by a chamber wall 10. But pipe 2 into a chamber 60 formed by a chamber wall 10 into the pipe 10 from the plasma excitation electrode (cathode electrode) 4. Illustration of an exhaust system has been omitted.

Meanwhile, inside the cutualiser 60, a wafer susception (section 8) on which a substrate 16 is placed, 35 (susception electrodo 8), on which as substrate 16 is placed, 35 which asks also as a plasma provided the substrate 16 is provided, with a susceptor sheld 12 being provided the susceptor electrode 8. The wafer susceptor 8 and the substitute 10 is placed 10 in the substitute 10 in

A second high-frequency power source 15 is connected to the wafer susceptor 8 through the matching circuit housed inside a matching box 14 and a shaft 13. The chamber and the susceptor shield 12 are at the same electrical potential in 45 errors of direct current. In FIG. 11, reference numeria 6 far and 610 each denote a resonance circuit, which acts as a band climitator or a filter.

A case is considered in which, for example, high-frequency power of  $f_*$ =13.56 MHz is supplied to the plasma excitation electrode 4 and high-frequency power of  $f_2$ =100 MHz is supplied to the susceptor electrode 8.

The band eliminator 61b used for the susceptor electrode 8 is a series circuit of LC as shown in FIG. 11, and if

### 2nf,=1/(L,C,)1/2

is set, a series resonance state is reached at a resonance frequency of f., the impedance becomes a local minimum and only a high-frequency wave of f. can be supplied to the susceptor electrode 8, making it possible to supplied to the susceptor electrode 8, making it possible to generate plasma in a state in which it is trapped between the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptor electrode 8 is made of the susceptor electrode 8 is nearly completely short-circuited to a ground.

FIG. 12 shows another conventional plasma processing apparatus.

In the plasma processing apparatus shown in FIG. 12, a shower plate 5 is not used, and the cathode electrode, 4 which is a plasma excitation electrode, and the susceptor electrode 8 directly oppose each other. A shield 20 is provided around the rear surface of the cathode electrode 4. The transining construction is the same as that of the plasma processing apparatus shown in FIG. 1.

In the conventional plasma processing apparatus, the impedance of a band eliminator is designed so as to generate plasma in a state in which it is trapped efficiently between the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptor electrode 8. That is, the impedance is designed in such a manner as to be fixed so as to efficiently perform film formation.

In this regard, unlike during film formation, when cleaning of the chamber is performed, it is preferable that plasma be generated in such a manner as to be diffused over the entire chamber. In that case, the impedance with respect to the frequency, it is prefetably made a local maximum point. That is, it is preferable that a parallel resonance state be 20 reached.

There is another case in which, as the value of \( \ell\_1, \)
requency other than 13.56 MHz described above is used.
However, in the conventional plasma processing apparatus, since the impedance of a band eliminator is designed in such a manner as to be fixed in accordance with the requency used, when cleaning of the chamber is desired to the requency is desired to be used, this must be performed to the band eliminator is reclosed with another once.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a plasma processing apparatus which solves the problems of the conventional technology and which does not require the replacement of a band eliminate, or the present invention is to provide a plasma processing apparatus which is capable of performing chamber cleaning without replacing a band eliminator.

To achieve the above-mentioned objects, the present invention previous a plannar processing apparatus, comprising, a resonance citeral to the previous processing the processing comprising a resonance citeral to the processing chamber in order to trap plasma between a plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode when the surface of a workpiece placed on the susceptor electrode with the surface of a workpiece placed on the susceptor electrode plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode, or susceptor electrode plasma excitation electrode and the susceptor electrode plasma excitation electrode in the microwave citerati in order to diffuse plasma inside the processing chamber when performing plasma cleaning.

The above and further objects, aspects and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 1B is a circuit diagram thereof.

FIG. 2 is a graph showing the relationship between the frequency and the impedance of the plasma processing apparatus of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present 5

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view taken from the vicinity of a susceptor electrode of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the relationship between the frequency and the impedance of the plasma processing apparatus of FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 9 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 10 is a sectional view of a plasma processing

apparatus according to a seventh embodiment of the present 20 invention FIG. 11 is a sectional view of a plasma processing

apparatus according to a conventional example.

FIG. 12 is a sectional view of a plasma processing apparatus according to a conventional example.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[First Embodiment]

FIG. 1 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to 30 [Third Embodiment] a first embodiment of the present invention.

The plasma processing apparatus of the present invention comprises a resonance circuit (band eliminator) 61b for causing series resonance with a microwave circuit formed of at least a susceptor electrode 8 and a processing chamber 60 35 in order to trap plasma between a plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptor electrode 8 when the surface of a workplace 16 placed on the susceptor electrode 8 is processed by plasma generated between the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptor electrode 8, which are provided inside the processing chamber 60; and for causing parallel resonance with the microwave circuit in order to diffuse plasma inside the processing chamber 60 when performing plasma cleaning.

In this example, a variable capacitor C1 is also used in a 45 band eliminator 61a on the side of the plasma excitation electrode 4 in order to make it possible to adjust the impedance. However, since the band eliminator 61a is a circuit mainly for the purpose of preventing the highfrequency power of frequency f2 from being loaded into the so high-frequency power is supplied from the high-frequency plasma excitation electrode 4, the band eliminator 61a itself need not always be provided depending on the application, and the impedance of the band eliminator 61a need not always be variable.

Purthermore, in this example, the connection of the band 55 eliminator 61b to the susceptor shield 12 is performed at a plurality of points at symmetrical positions. As shown in FIG. 1A the susceptor shield 12 is connected to the processing chamber 10 through the bellows 11.

2, is designed so that the impedance of the plasma processing apparatus assumes a local minimum value when the frequency is f =40 MHz in a case where the variable capacitor is in a range of 50 to 200 pF.

When high-frequency power of a frequency f == 40 MHz 65 was supplied from the high-frequency power source 15 to the susceptor electrode 8 and film formation was performed,

the plasma was trapped between the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptor electrode 8.

After the film formation was completed, cleaning of the chamber was performed with the value of C2 being varied by the variable capacitor so that resonance (parallel resonance) occurs at a frequency of fe at which the impedance reaches a local maximum value.

That is, a parasitic capacitance C3 is present between the susceptor electrode 8 and the chamber wall 10, and since  $L_3$ which is parasitic to a shaft 13 are present in the shaft 13, the chamber has C3 and L3 which is parasitic thereto. These constitute a microwave circuit formed of the susceptor electrode and the processing chamber, and the overall circuit is a circuit shown in FIG. 1B. By varying C2 in this circuit, 15 parallel resonance occurred. As a result, plasma was diffused over the entire chamber. [Second Embodiment]

FIG. 3 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

In this example, for the band eliminator, two, 61a and 61a', are provided symmetrically, and two, 61b and 61b', are provided symmetrically.

In this example, since a plurality of band eliminators 61a and 61a, and 61b and 61b' are provided, and the band 25 eliminators 61a and 61a', and 61b and 61b' are provided symmetrical to each other, it is possible to supply highfrequency power to the susceptor electrode 8 uniformly. The remaining construction is the same as in the first embodi-

FIG. 4 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

This example is such that, in a conventional example shown in FIG. 12, the band eliminators 61a and 61a', and 61b and 61b' shown in the second embodiment are provided. The remaining construction is the same as in the first embodiment.

[Fourth Embodiment]

FIG. 5 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6 is an enlarged view taken from the vicinity of the susceptor electrode 8 of FIG. 5.

In the plasma processing apparatus of this example, in addition to the apparatus shown in the first embodiment, the section between the chamber wall 10 and the electrode shield 12 which is at the same electrical potential with the chamber in terms of direct current is short-circuited by metal plates 80a and 80b.

In the plasma processing apparatus of this example, power source 1 to a coaxial cable, the matching circuit, the power-supply plate 3, and the plasma excitation electrode (cathode electrode) 4. In this regard, it is the same as the conventional plasma processing apparatus. Meanwhile, when the passage of the high-frequency current is considered, the current passes through the plasma space (chamber 60) via the above, after which the high-frequency current passes through another electrode (susceptor electrode) 8, a horizontal section of the shield 12, the metal The band eliminator shown in FIG. 1, as shown in FIG. 60 plates 80x and 80b, a bottom 10b of the chamber wall 10, and a side wall 10s of the chamber wall 10. Thereafter, the current passes through the housing of the matching box 2 and returns to the ground of the high-frequency power source 1.

In the conventional plasma processing apparatus, the high-frequency current passes through a vertical section of the shield 12. If the size of a substrate 16 is increased, the 5

distance between the shield 12 and the chamber size wall incivially increases. Murall inductions which coverage to high-frequency current flowing through the shield 12 and high-frequency current flowing through the shield 12 and high-frequency current flowing through the shield 12 and high-frequency through the shield 12 and 12 and

In the plasma processing apparatus of this example, 10 however, since high-frequency current passes through the metal plates 80a and 800 hearer to the chamber side wall 10e than the vertical section of the shield 12, it is possible to greatly reduce an occurrence of mutual inductance and to greatly increase the power consumption efficiency.

In the apparatus shown in FIG. 5, the power consumption efficiency can be increased to about two times as great as that of the apparatus shown in FIG. 11. Also, in the apparatus shown in FIG. 5, the frequency dependence of the susceptor impedance is small.

The susceptor impedance of the apparatus shown in FIG. is shown in FIG. 7.

As can be seen in FIG. 7, in the plasma processing apparatus of this example, the susceptor impedance is much smaller than that of the plasma processing apparatus of the 2s conventional example, and the frequency dependence is small. As can be seen from a comparison with FIG. 2, the frequency range indicating a local minimum value is wide. [Fifth Embodiment]

FIG. 8 shows a placen processing appraints according to a sfifte embodiment of the present invention. Address, in the first to fourth embodiments what is commonly to the processing appraints that supplies high-frequency power to the plasma excitation electrode 4 and the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described, this 35 content of the susceptive cleared 8 is described by the susceptive cleared 8 is described 8 in the susceptive cleared 8 in t

In this example, a bellows is not provided, and the band eliminator is connected to one point. The remaining construction is the same as in the first to fourth embodiments.

Also in this example, since a variable capacitor is provided in the band eliminator, it is possible to diffuse plasma over the entire chamber (processing chamber) if a parallel resonance point is selected by the variable capacitor without semoving the susceptor electrode 8. Therefore, even if a bellows is not provided, cleaning of the chamber is possible.

Although in the first to fourth emhodiments a bellows is provided, cleaning of the chamber is possible without using the hellows.

[Sixth Embodiment]

FIG. 9 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention.

This example differs from the fifth embodiment in that the band eliminator is connected to two points in a symmetrical manner. The remaining construction is the same as in the fifth embodiment.

In this example, plasma which was more uniform than in the fifth embodiment could be generated inside the chamber during chamber cleaning, and uniform cleaning was pos- so sible.

[Seventh Embodiment]

FIG. 10 shows a plasma processing apparatus according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention.

This example is also what is commonly called a two-65 frequency excitation-type plasma processing apparatus. This example differs from the first embodiment in that a bellows

is not provided and the susceptor shield 12 is brought into contact with the chamber wall 10. The remaining construction is the same as in the first embodiment.

Although the foregoing emhodiments describe a case in which a capacitor is variable, it is a matter of course that a coil may he variable, and series resonance and parallel

resonance may occur.

According to the present invention, a plasma processing apparants that does not require replacement of a band eliminator according to the frequency used is provided. Also, a plasma processing apparatus that is capable of performing abander cleaning without replacing a band eliminate is provided. Furthermore, plasma cleaning of the inside of the chamber is possible without using a bellows.

Many different embedificants of the present invention may be constructed without departing from the spirit until scope of the present invention. It should be understood that be resent invention is not limited to the specific embeddiments described in this specification. To the contrary, the present invention is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the following claims as hereafter datined. The scope of the following claims are inventionally assume that the contract of the contract o

What is claimed is:

1. A plasma processing apparatus, comprising:

a plasma excitation electrode provided inside a processing chamber;

a susceptor electrode provided inside the processing chamber; and

a resonance circuit comprising a variable capacitor and a coil which are connected in series between end portions, said end portions of said resonance circuit being connected to said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber, respectively, wherein said resonance circuit is configured to cause series resonance with a first circuit formed of at least said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber by adjusting said variable capacitor to trap plasma between said plasma excitation electrode and said susceptor electrode when a surface of a workpiece placed on said susceptor electrode is processed by plasma generated between said plasma excitation electrode and said susceptor electrode and causes parallel resonance with said first circuit by adjusting said variable capacitor in order to diffuse plasma inside said processing chamber when performing plasma cleaning.

2. A plasma processing apparatume conting to claim 1, 2 wherein a suspeptor shield is delipseed around sid an escaptor electrode and a supporting shaft of said susceptor electrode and a supporting shaft of said susceptor electrode, said susceptor shield is mounted to said processing chamber in a manner to he movable through a hellows disposed around a sylindrical section of said supportings shaft and said sumed as element of the said supporting shaft and said susceptor shield can move facilities so that said susceptor shield can move facilities to execution electrode and said resonance circuit is connected between the supporting shaft and said susceptor shield.

3. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said resonance circuit is connected to at least two points of said susceptor shield, and these points are at positions symmetrical about an axis of said supporting shaft.

4. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said susceptor shield is connected to an inner wall of said processing chamber through a metal plate and is capable of functioning as an alternating current short-circuit.

- 5. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said susceptor electrode is disposed on an inner bottom surface of said processing chamber through an insulator, and said resonance circuit is connected between a supporting shaft of said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber.
- A plasma processing apparatus, comprising:
   a plasma excitation electrode provided inside a processing chamber.
- a susceptor electrode provided inside the processing chamber, and
- a pair of resonance circuits each comprising a variable capacitor and a coil which are connected in series resonance circuits being connected to said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber at symmetrical positions, wherein said resonance circuits are configured to cause series resonance with a first circuit formed of at least said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber wherein said series resonance are attained by adjusting said variable capacitor to trap plasma between said plasma excitation electrode and said susceptor electrode when the surface of a workpiece placed on said susceptor electrode is processed by plasma generated between said plasma excitation electrode and said susceptor electrode and causes parallel resonance with said first circuit by adjusting said variable capacitor to diffuse plasma inside said processing chamber when performing plasma cleaning.
- 7. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 6, wherein a susceptor shield is disposed around said susceptor electrode, and a supporting shaft of said susceptor electrode, and a supporting shaft of said susceptor sliems of the supporting shaft and said susceptor shield is mounted to seeilous of graph profit singuished and said susceptor shield, and wherein supporting shaft and said susceptor shield, and wherein shaft and said susceptor shield, and wherein shaft and said susceptor shield and profit sename circuits are connected between said supporting shaft and said susceptor shield as such as
- between end portions connected to add susceptor clear tode and said processing chamber, respectively, said resonance circuits being connected to said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber at symmetrical about said axis of said supporting shaft.

9. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 7, wherein said susceptor shield is connected to an inner wall 20 of said processing chamber through a metal plate and is capable of functioning as an alternating current short-circuit.

10. A plasma processing apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said susceptor electrode is disposed on an imperation of said processing chamber through an insulator and said pair of resonance circuits are connected between a supporting shaft of said susceptor electrode and said processing chamber at symmetrical positions about an axis of said supporting shaft.